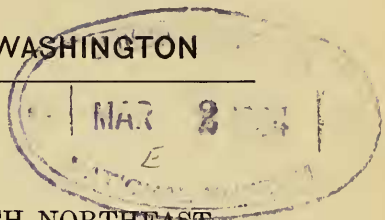


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A NEW MONKEY FROM DUTCH NORTHEAST
BORNEO.

BY GERRIT S. MILLER, JR.¹

During a rearrangement of the primates in the U. S. National Museum, I have found that a representative of the *Presbytis hosei* group occurring in Dutch Northeast Borneo is a well characterized local form. It may be named and described as follows:

***Presbytis canicrus*, sp. nov.**

Type.—Young adult female (third molars in place and beginning to wear; basal suture not obliterated) skin and skull no. 198282 U. S. National Museum. Collected on the Karangan River, Dutch Northeast Borneo, November 25, 1913, by H. C. Raven. Original number 1137.

Characters.—Like *Presbytis everetti* (Thomas) but dark area on head brownish (not blackish like the hands and feet); line of demarkation between dark and whitish areas on face passing obliquely downward across cheek to angle of mouth instead of horizontally to a point midway between mouth and eye; dark crown area prolonged backward over neck to shoulders without conspicuous narrowing; no whitish spot on forehead; gray of arms and legs always extending to wrists and ankles, the forearm and lower leg never blackish.

Color.—Dorsal surface and sides of body, entire tail, and outer surface of limbs to wrists and ankles, a nearly uniform grizzled gray, the general effect near the quaker-drab of Ridgway (or in some lights more bluish) with silvery reflections. The individual hairs are either pale mouse-gray throughout (appearing silvery whitish in certain lights) or blackish throughout, or blackish with one or two silvery annulations near tip. The blackish hairs are most abundant on shoulders, lumbar region and base of tail. Hands and feet sooty-black in abrupt contrast with arms and legs. Lower lip, chin, lower part of cheeks (to line joining corner of mouth with auditory meatus), throat, sides of neck, under surface of body and inner surface of limbs a whitish buff (paler than the cartridge buff of Ridgway) sharply defined from the darker neighboring regions except near wrists and ankles,

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where it becomes grizzled or clouded with blackish. Face deep sepia (in some lights appearing blackish) to a line extending obliquely across cheek from corner of mouth to auditory meatus. A small spot of very short whitish hairs immediately below nostrils. Eyebrows blackish. Crown uniform with cheeks except that the region behind ears is not so dark (more nearly approaching the sepia of Ridgway). Upper surface of neck to shoulders essentially like crown, but the hairs when disturbed showing conspicuously drab below the tips.

Skull and teeth.—The skull and teeth do not differ appreciably from those of *Presbytis everetti* and *P. hosei*. From the skull of *P. chrysomelas* that of *P. canicrus* is immediately distinguishable by the wider nasal bones and the essentially straight (not convex) profile of the interorbital region or "nose" when viewed from the side. In most specimens the frontal region above the postorbital constriction is less highly domed than it usually is in *Presbytis chrysomelas*. The lower jaw agrees with that of *P. hosei* and *P. everetti* and differs from that of *P. chrysomelas* in the relatively higher, narrower parallelogram of the post-dental segment, the narrower, more abruptly concave sigmoid notch, and, usually, in the greater height to which the coronoid process rises above the articular level.

Measurements.—External measurements of type as recorded by the collector: head and body, 460; tail, 740; foot, 165. Average and extremes of five females including type: head and body, 434 (390–480); tail, 710 (650–760); foot, 160 (152–165). Average and extremes of five males: head and body, 454 (430–473); tail, 726 (690–750); foot, 172 (170–177). Cranial measurements of type and of a slightly older male (basal suture obliterated): greatest length, 85.4 and 89.2; condylobasal length, 65.0 and 69.4; zygomatic breadth, 65.4 and 70.6; postorbital constriction, 41.6 and 45.2; breadth of braincase above zygomata, 54.2 and 54.6; mandible, 61.0 and 65.0; maxillary toothrow (alveoli), 26.6 and 29.2; mandibular toothrow (alveoli), 31.0 and 34.0.

Specimens examined.—Twenty-seven, from the following localities in Dutch Northeast Borneo: Karangan River, 11; Klambu Harbor, 5; Madang, 1; Menganne River, 5; Pelawan River, 1; Talisaian Mountain, 4.

Remarks.—In coloration the series is very uniform. There is practically no variation in the color of the upper parts; such as occurs is limited to a slight increase, in a few specimens, of the amount of black in the grizzle of the limbs and upperparts, and to the presence in two of the skins from Klambu Harbor, of an evident drabby cast on the back. The grizzled area on the outer side of the arm and leg always extends to the wrist and ankle so as to make a sharp contrast with the blackish hand and foot. The position of the line of demarkation between the light and dark areas on the side of the face is particularly constant. In every specimen it begins at the angle of the mouth; in a few its upper limit is above the middle of the ear; in no specimen does the dark area descend below the ear, though in a few (particularly ♀ no. 197655, from Klambu Harbor) some dark hairs are present among the whitish ones close beneath the ear base. The dorsal surface of the head and neck vary somewhat in the depth of the sepia in different regions. Usually the fore part of the head is as dark as the

cheeks, and the hind part of the head and the backward extension of the dark crown area on the neck is distinctly less dark. In no specimen among the twenty-seven is this dark area concolor with the blackish hands and feet as it usually is in *P. everetti*.

Presbytis canicrus represents the North Bornean *P. everetti* in the low lands immediately north and south of the Tinda Hantung or Sakuru Mountain chain, whose eastern extremity, Cape Mangkalihat, situated near the middle of the east coast of the island, forms the most eastwardly projecting point on the coast of Dutch Northeast Borneo. Gyldenstolpe has recorded a typical specimen of *Presbytis hosei* from Kaburan, on the Bulungan River, about two degrees north of the region in which *P. canicrus* was found by Raven (Kungl. Svenska Vetenskapsakad. Handl., vol. 60, no. 6, p. 9, 1919).

For the present I find it more convenient to treat *Presbytis everetti* as a distinct species in spite of the fact that Chasen and Kloss have recently said (Bull. Raffles Mus., no. 6, p. 6, December, 1931) that it is the female of *P. hosei*. Whether their conclusion is right or not is a question about which I am not now in position to form a definite opinion. However, I may mention two facts that seem difficult to reconcile with it, namely, first, that a positively determined female of *P. hosei* in the U. S. National Museum (no. 83412, Mt. Kalulong, Sarawak; full-grown and with completely erupted third molars, but permanent canines not yet in place) has exactly the same color pattern as two normal males; and second, that, although seven of them are males, not one of our 27 specimens of the nearly related East Bornean animal has the *hosei* type of coloration,—all, both males and females, are strictly of the "*everetti*" type.

At my request Mr. R. I. Pocock has kindly examined the seven skins of *Presbytis everetti* in the British Museum. He finds that in the type specimen the leg is distinctly grizzled from knee to ankle, its general color blending with that of the thigh but darkening slightly toward ankle, where it is marked off, though not very sharply from black of foot. The leg is not so gray as represented in the plate that accompanied the original description (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1892, pp. 582-583, pl. 41). In another the gray extends down to within about 50 mm. of the ankle. The remaining 5 skins, like all the male specimens with the *hosei* type of coloration, have the leg from the knee down blackish without appreciable grizzling. He finds the whitish spot on the forehead very variable. In one specimen it is a small spot 5 mm. high by 10 mm. wide; in another it is 20 mm. high by 42 mm. wide; in a third it is a transverse stripe 5 mm. high and 32 mm. wide. In one female, (No. 0.8.4.2) from Mount Dulit, there is a large white patch on each side of the crown above. These patches do not join the frontal spot; they extend laterally, though rather interruptedly, to the white that passes over the ears. Sides of neck white and base of hairs of nape white also. This female approaches the male *hosei* in head pattern.

The variability shown by these few specimens contrasts strikingly with the almost stereotyped uniformity of the color pattern in the 27 skins of *Presbytis canicrus*.